

REMARKS

As a preliminary matter, with regard to the Information Disclosure Statement filed February 11, 2004, Applicants have discovered an error in the listing of the name of the inventor for United States Patent No. 6,181,534. The correct surname of the inventor is "Gill" (and not "Singh," as incorrectly listed on the Form PTO-1449 submitted with the IDS). Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner make the appropriate correction to the Form PTO-1449.

Claim 1-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 6,181,534 to Gill. Applicants have canceled Claims 3, 4 and 9, without prejudice, thereby rendering this rejection moot with respect to these claims. However, with respect to Claims 1, 2, 5-8 and 10-13, Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants respectfully submit that Gill fails to disclose or suggest all of the claimed features of the present invention. More specifically, Gill fails to disclose or suggest a magnetoresistive spin-valve sensor that includes, *inter alia*, a magnetic layer "forming a free layer and having an effective magnetic layer thickness, excluding a thickness of a magnetically dead layer, greater than 0 and less than approximately 40 Å," as defined in independent Claims 1 and 10. Additionally, Gill fails to disclose or suggest a magnetoresistive spin-valve sensor that includes, *inter alia*, a back layer made of AuCu, AgCu, AuAgCu or an alloy thereof, as recited in independent Claims 1 and 10. Instead, Gill

discloses a first specular reflector layer 318 (which the Examiner has equated with the claimed “back layer”) made of Cu, Au, or Ag.

First, Applicants respectfully submit that the Gill reference fails to disclose or suggest a magnetoresistive spin valve sensor that includes, *inter alia*, a magnetic layer “forming a free layer and having an effective magnetic layer thickness, excluding a thickness of a magnetically dead layer, greater than 0 and less than approximately 40 Å” (emphasis added), as defined in independent Claims 1 and 10. On page 4, lines 18-22, of the Final Office Action, the Examiner asserted that layer 312 [of Figure 9 of Gill] could be considered as the claimed magnetic layer with the above-mentioned features (some of which were originally found in now-cancelled Claim 4). However, layer 312 of Gill is not a “free layer,” as this term is known in the art. Instead, layer 312 of Gill is a pinned layer, as clearly shown on Figure 9 of Gill, which labels layer 312 as the “Second Pinned Film” (emphasis added). Further, there is no suggestion to modify layer 312 of Gill to be a free layer. Nor is there any motivation to modify the actual free layer of Figure 9, layer 316, to be of an effective magnetic thickness greater than 0 and less than approximately 40 Å, as defined in amended independent Claims 1 and 10. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §103 rejection of independent Claims 1 and 10 and associated dependent Claims 2, 5-8 and 13.

Second, with regard to a back layer made of AuCu, AgCu, AuAgCu or an alloy thereof, as recited in independent Claims 1 and 10, the Examiner has correctly acknowledged that Gill only discloses a first specular reflector layer 318 (which the Examiner has equated

with the claimed “back layer”) that is made of Cu, Au, or Ag, and not of the claimed materials (AuCu, AgCu, AuAgCu). To remedy this deficiency, the Examiner stated that one of ordinary skill in the art would have envisioned the use of the claimed materials (page 4, lines 11-15) and that one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that the claimed materials would be capable of meeting the disclosed use of the Gill invention (page 6, lines 16-20). However, the Examiner’s response lacks the required showing of a motivation as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would have substituted any of the claimed materials (AuCu, AgCu, AuAgCu) for the materials disclosed in Gill (Cu, Au, or Ag).

It is well established that a § 103 rejection requires that there be a motivation to modify the cited reference to arrive at the claimed invention. *See e.g., Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. Int. 1993) (“an examiner cannot establish obviousness . . . without also providing evidence of the motivating force which would impel one skilled in the art to do what the patent applicant has done.”). The Examiner’s statements that one of ordinary skill in the art would have envisioned the use of the claimed materials and that one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that the claimed materials would be capable of meeting the disclosed use of the Gill invention are very similar to statements that the reference is capable of being modified in a certain way. The Federal Circuit has found that these types of statements, without more, do not supply the required motivation to modify a reference necessary to support a § 103 rejection. *See In re Mills*, 16 USPQ2d 1430, 1432 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (“while [the prior art] apparatus may be capable of being modified to run the way [the claimed] apparatus [runs], there must be some suggestion or motivation in the

reference to do so.”). The Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences also struck down a rejection based on similar reasoning in *Ex parte Levengood* by stating “That which is within the capabilities of one skilled in the art is not synonymous with obviousness.” 28 USPQ2d at 1302. Accordingly, because the Examiner has failed to provide the required motivation for substituting the claimed materials (AuCu, AgCu, AuAgCu) for the materials disclosed in Gill (Cu, Au, or Ag), Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §103 rejection of Claims 1, 2, 5-8 and 10-13 for this reason also.

With regard to paragraph 3 of the December 27, 2004 Final Office Action, Applicants agree that the Examiner is entitled to give the claim terms the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with Applicants’ specification. However, Applicants would like to point out that the materials listed on page 6, lines 14-18, of Applicants’ specification are only examples of suitable materials, and that other materials may also meet the claim language of “a metal which improves GMR performance.”

With regard to paragraph 5, although Applicants have cancelled Claim 3 and incorporated its subject matter into Claim 1 in order to expedite prosecution, Applicants respectfully traverse the objection of Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. §1.75(c). Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 3 does further limit the subject matter of independent Claim 1 because the materials listed in Claim 3 are not listed in Claim 1. As mentioned above, the materials listed on page 6, lines 14-18, of Applicants’ specification are only examples of suitable materials, and other materials may also meet the claim language of “a metal which improves GMR performance.” Further, it is well established that it is improper to read

limitations from the specification into the claims. *See, e.g., In re Priest*, 199 USPQ 10, 15 (C.C.P.A. 1978). Therefore, since the materials of Claim 3 are not listed in Claim 1, and incorporating them into Claim 1 would involve improperly reading limitations from the specification into the claims, Claim 3 does further define the invention of Claim 1.

In paragraph 7 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner responded to the above-arguments by stating that Applicants are not enabled for materials for the metal layer other than those listed in (now-cancelled) dependent Claim 3 because these are the only materials listed in the specification. The Examiner supported his assertion by citing *Ex parte Slob*, 157 USPQ 172 (Pat. Off. Bd. App. 1967), which is a case decided by the Patent Office Board of Appeals in 1967. In *Ex parte Slob*, the Board affirmed a § 112 rejection that certain claims for a process for preparing a detergent tablet were indefinite and too broad primarily because, in the Board's opinion, the claims were vague, indefinite and functional, and also because the claims covered materials that could not accomplish the intended purposes. 157 USPQ 172-73.

In contrast to the instant case, the rejection in *Ex parte Slob* was a § 112 rejection that the claims were indefinite and too broad. *Id.* Further, the entire claim in the *Slob* application was directed to a process of making a detergent tablet that had certain properties (such as a certain liquefaction temperature and disintegration time) without making any mention of the class of materials used. In contrast, in the present case, the claim includes the class of materials and/or other details of the materials of each of the different layers (such as a "magnetic" layer, a "metal oxide" layer, a "metal" layer and a layer made of

AuCu, AgCu, AuAgCu or an alloy thereof). Thus, the present claim does not appear to suffer from the same problems associated with the claim in *Ex parte Slob*.

Further, more recent case law on enablement (which is the issue at hand, as opposed to § 112 indefiniteness) from the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals states that an applicant is “not required to disclose *every* species encompassed by their claims even in an unpredictable art” (emphasis in original). *In re Angstadt and Griffin*, 190 USPQ 214, 218 (C.C.P.A. 1976). Similarly, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has also stated that “[t]o provide effective incentives [to seek patent protection], claims must adequately protect inventors. To demand that the first to disclose shall limit his claims to what he has found will work or to materials which met the guidelines specified for “preferred” materials . . . would not serve the constitutional purpose of promoting progress in the useful arts.” *In re Johnson and Farnham*, 194 USPQ 187, 195 (C.C.P.A. 1977). In *In re Johnson and Farnham*, the Court refused limit the claims to a polymer with electron withdrawing groups having a sigma* value of 0.7 or greater even though two of the preferred embodiments included language reciting that “the practical limit of operation of the polymerization reaction is reached when the electron withdrawing group has a sigma* value of 0.7” and that the cumulative sigma* influence should be “at least about +0.7.” *Id.* Thus, although the Court in *In re Johnson and Farnham* had ample reason to limit the claims to the values disclosed in the specification because the specification stated that values other than those would not work in the disclosed embodiments, the Court held that the claim language controlled. Likewise, in the instant application, where the specification merely provides a list of suggested

materials, without any limiting language (such as that found in the case of *In re Johnson and Farnham*) it is even clearer that Applicants' Claim 10 should not be limited to the specific metals recited in the specification.

Moreover, the materials listed on page 6, lines 14-18, of Applicants' specification (and previously defined in Claim 3) are only examples of suitable materials, and other materials may also meet the claim language of "a metal which improves GMR performance." Further, it is well established that it is improper to read limitations from the specification into the claims. *See, e.g., In re Priest*, 199 USPQ 10, 15 (C.C.P.A. 1978). Therefore, since the materials of Claim 3 are not listed in Claim 10, incorporating them into Claim 10 would involve improperly reading limitations from the specification into the claims.

With regard to paragraph 4 of the Final Office Action, the phrase at issue ("wherein the magnetic layer has an effective magnetic layer thickness, excluding a thickness of a magnetically dead layer, greater than 0 and less than approximately 40 Å") is disclosed in the specification, as originally filed, on page 8, lines 25-31. Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would readily understand that the following phrase: "wherein the magnetic layer has an effective magnetic layer thickness, excluding a thickness of a magnetically dead layer, greater than 0 and less than approximately 40 Å" refers to a magnetic layer including one or more sub-layers, and in cases where there are multiple sub-layers, only those layers with non-trivial magnetic properties are counted towards the "effective" thickness, and not those layers with only trivial magnetic properties (i.e.,

“magnetically dead layers”). Support for both the multilayer structure embodiment and a single layer structure embodiment can be found in the specification on, *inter alia*, page 5, lines 30-33 (“The first magnetic layer 4 is made of a magnetic material such as a Co-based alloy, and may have a single layer structure or a multi-layer structure.”). Further, where there is only a single magnetic sublayer, the “effective” thickness is the thickness of that layer.

Additionally, such interpretation is consistent with the common English interpretation of the words of the claim. Stating that a layer has an “effective” thickness, “excluding a thickness of a magnetically dead layer” means that the relevant thickness of the layer does not include the thickness of any sublayers with negligible magnetic properties. Thus, Applicants are not attributing any special meaning to the language of the claims that is different from the common meaning of the words of the claim.

Accordingly, for the reasons discussed above, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner’s interpretation in which the word “effective” and the phrase “excluding a thickness of a magnetically dead layer” is ignored is incorrect.

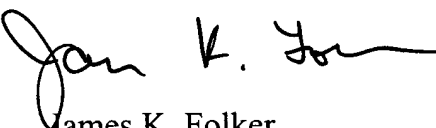
With regard to paragraph 5 of the Final Office Action, Applicants respectfully submit that the objection of Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. §1.75(c) has been rendered moot because this claim has been cancelled, and the subject matter therein incorporated into independent Claim 1.

For all of the above reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and allowance of the claimed invention. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference

would aid in the prosecution of the application, or that outstanding issues exist, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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